## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, LOTTOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS. 

AMUSEN ENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place.-ITALIAN OPERA-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. - THE DURK'S MOTTO WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway. - MASIS AND FACES WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- TICKET OF LEAVE

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway. - POLLIES OF A NIGHT-

NEW BOWERY THEATRE. BOWERY -TICKET OF LEAVE ROWERY THEATRE. Bowery. - HOUSE THAT JACK PRILIT HOLLT BURN HALL MR. AND MIS. WHITE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway. - Pour Giants, Two Dwares, Albumos, What Is It, &c., as all hours. Milliam's Comme.- At 3 and 75¢ P. M. BETANTE MIRSTRELS, Mechanics Hall. 472 Broad

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, SI Broadway .- Bre AMERICAN TREATRS. No. 668 Broadway. - BALLETS

DIFFORMERT Afternoon and Evening

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway .- GOTTSCHALE'S CONCERT. HOPE CHAPEL. 718 Broadway. -THE STERROSCOPTICON OR MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.

PERHAM'S, 185 Broadway.—STEREOSCOPTICON AND MIR NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-ETHIOPIAN BONGS, DANCES, BULLE OURS, Ac. New York, Monday, February 22, 1864.

## THE SITUATION.

The news fr. m the Southwest is important and exciting. It was rumored at Huntsville, Ala., on Saturday, that General Sherman met the rebel General Bishop Polk near Brandon, had a fight with him, beat him, and took twelve thousand prisoners. The details have not reached us. Official in ormation from General Dodge to

General Logan's headquart ra yesterday, states that rebels, supposed to be General Roddy's command attempted to cross the Tennessee river at three different ferries, but were driven back by General Dodge, with a very slight loss on his side. General Meade had a consultation with the President on Saturday, relative to the re-organization of the Potomac Army, and returned by special train yesterday to his headquarters.

The rebels are said to be preparing to make advance movements in the spring upon our army in Virginia, with a view to drive them back to Wash. ington, and, if possible, to force them to another battle on the old Bull run field. This measure is said to be pressed upon General Lee by the authorities at Richmond, in order to relieve the despondency existing there.

It is stated by rebel deserters that the want of forage is so great as to necessitate the disbanding of General Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry ustil the 17th of March, when they hope to obtain grass to sustain their horses.

The Navy Department has received information that the work upon the rebel iron-clads has been temporarily suspended.

Deserters continue to come into General Kelley's lines. It is stated that since the 16th ultime nearly two thousand of them have found refuge with the Union army. The scouts are capturing guerillas every day. Major Cole, commanding a battalion of the Pirst Maryland cavalry, had a skirmish on Saturday with a portion of Mosby's command at Piedmont Station, in which he took seventeen prisoners and killed five and wounded a large number of the enemy. His own loss was were taken by surprise. It appears that the Major had just received a notice of his promotion to a lieutenant colonelcy, and he and his officers and a few sympathizing friends were celebrating the occasion, as soldiers do now and then, very jovially, when the sutler's stores are in good condition, and were no doubt making speeches in liquid measures, when Major Cole came down upon them and grabbed seventeen of them, dressed in their Sunday clothes, in which, like Goldsmith's Moses preparing for the fair, they had decked Chemicives to do suitable honor to the festive scene. For once, therefore, a few captured rebel officers were found with good coats on their backs and untarnished gold lace on their shoulders.

## MIRCELLANGUE NEWS

The steamship Africa arrived at Halifax on Saturday, and reached Boston last evening, with European advices to the 7th instant. The news is three days later. Its main points appeared in the HEBALD yesterday morning, and a full telegraphic report of the details is given in our columns to-day.

The very latest news from the theatre of war in Schleswig-Holstein states that the Danes had evacuated Schleswig and their great defence work of the Dannewerk.

Cotton was firmer. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions and produce were steady on the 6th instant. Consols, for money, 90% a 90% on the 6th instant. The National Steam Navigation Company steamship Virginia, which left Liverpool on the forenoon of the 2d and Queenstown on the 3d sinst., arrived at this port yesterday aftermoon. Her news and newspaper files have been

anticipated. The United States steam transport John Rice, Captain Beaston, arrived at this port yesterday snorning, in five days from Hilton Head. She brings the Ninth and Eleventh Maine regiments (veterans). There are four hundred and thirty men of the Ninth, of which the following are the officers:-Colonel, Sabine Emery; Lieutenant Colonel Zina H. Robinson; Captains, Robert A. Grey, Joseph Noble, Sylvester B. Tivy, Wm. A. Barrows and Billings Brastow; Lieutenants, Levi, H. McKenney, Benj. F. Whitton, Josiah C. Beal, Wm. L. Hughes, James L. Thompson and Joshua

The skating ball was up at an early hour yesterday morning, and long before noon a numerous throng of visitors appeared on the Park. Previous to that hour the ice was in excellent condition on the upper ponds, but was not quite as good on the lower lake. The southerly wind and the warm sun, however, soon had their effect upon the frozen purface, and it became soft and porous. In the afternoon the crowd increased to such numbers me to render the ice unsafe, and it therefore became necessary to lower the ball and clear the ponds long before the usual hour. The number of risitors to the Park before dusk was estimated at between eighty and ninety thousand. The drive was also very lively with vehicles during the after-

Professor Mattison, at his church in Forty-ninth areet, last evening, roundly denounced all those are opposed to the clergymen's war the innecent pastime of raffling at fairs the benefit of our patrictic soldiers.

Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett delivered a dis course at the Brooklyn Tabernacle last evening on the Sanitary Pair. After alluding to the vast benefits which would accrue to the suffering soldiers from this fair the reverend gentleman spoke of the lottery business in connection with it. He held that raffling was not right, but decried the idea of bringing up the doctrine at this particular

St. James' Roman Catholic church, situated in James street, was reopened for public worship yesterday. The church has been redecorated and three new altars placed therein. There can be nothing more beautiful than the interior decorations and arrangements of this edifice at present. There is scarcely a church in the country that can equal it in this respect. The services yesterday nsisted in high mass, at which Rev. Father Brennan, the pastor, officiated. Very Rev. Father Starrs, V. G., delivered an excellent discourse upon the occasion. There was quite a large number of clergy present.

and the stocks of all the New York railroads, which ad vanced in price so rapidly during the past week, took a midden turn, and sold a half to two and a half per con with barely sufficient transactions to mark questions Government securities were less firm, and could be pur chased a traction below the highest prices of Friday Money continued easy at six per cent.

prought on Friday by the City of Manchester, was term nated by the receipt of the later advices brought by the Africa and received on Saturday, and the influence of intelligence by the former vessel was counteracted by that of the latter; the markets accordingly were dull, and prices many articles ruled in favor of the buyers. Import ed merchandise, however, was generally firmly hold. On 'Change things were somewhat mixed. Operations in wheat partook largely of the characte at the stock and gold exchanges. Prices wen and down, and then up again, upon strength of the conflicting news from Europe by the steamer here, and the one at Halifax-the marke finally closing Ic. a 2c above Saturday's 'Change prices. Flour opened lower, but finally closed at about previous Whiskey was firm, but not active. Freights were dec dedly better, but rather quiet. American vessels are in better tavor, and command nearly as high rates as British vessels. Several packets ready to sail are detainfor want of crews, and an advance of one hundred dollars per man was raid on Saturday to complete a list. Cotton was dull and heavy. Groceries were generally quiet, and without especial change. Potroleum was quiet and a shade lower.

The Presidency-The Opportunity and the Ticket for the People.

In the very beginning of the Presidential agitation of 1864 we have the important fact disclosed that, from the divisions and confusion prevailing in our regularly organized political p rty camps, there is an inviting opportunity for an independent election by the

The republican Presidential party of 1860 has ceased to exist. Its mission—the exclusion of slavery from the Territories-was fulfilled with Abraham Lincoln's election. South Carolina so understood and accepted the result in defiantly seceding from the Union one month afterwards, in pursuance of a preconcerted programme for a Southern confederacy. The whole thing had been nicely contrived under Mr. Buchanan's consenting administration, and thus Mr. Lincoln and his party and the loyal States, with the retirement of the imbecile Buchange, were called upon to face a formidable Southern conspiracy, organized as an independent confederacy, and armed, ready and eager for war. The new administration, in behalf of the integrity of the Union, accepted the issue of war, and for a time all opposition in the loyal States was hushed by the spontaneous and indignant uprising of their people in the cause of the Union. Thus from the great New York war meeting in Union square in April, 1861, n which even that now deluded peace man, Fernando Wood, participated, down to the autumn elections of 1862, there was hardly the show in any of the loyal States of any serious opposition to the administration.

But the extraordinary war measures adopted in 1862, including the unconstitutional emancipation and confiscation acts of Congress, and imprisonments made under the secret orders of the State Department and the War Office. alarmed the conservative elements of the loyal States; and next, the military blunders, failures and disasters of the administration rallied these conservative elements into a powerful opposition movement. The general result was a significant political reaction, involving the defeat of the administration in all the great Central States from New York to Illinois. The Northern democracy in these elections, upon their simple platform of the constitutions rights of the people and a vigorous presecution of the war, had the way to success in 1864 clearly pointed out to them. But their factious peace leaders, such as Vallandigham, the two Seymours, the two Woods and the two Brookses, would not have it so, and dragged their party after them into the dismal swamp of peace with Jeff. Davis at any price, in which they were completely cut to pieces and demolished as a party in the elections of 1863.

Thus broken up, routed and spattered to the four winds, we find to-day the dislocated fragments of the Northern democracy and their conservative allies from the rump the old Know Nothing concern In the hope, perhaps, that "something may turn up" in the interval to their advantage, we next find a Democratic National Convention appointed at Chicago for the 4th of July. We presume, however, that the 'shent-per-shent" administration of the effects of the defunct party, following the invariable matter of fact policy of the tribe, will call this convention together on the "glorious Fourth," only to knock it down to the highest bidder, excepting Vallandigham, who has been declared inelligible for 1864 by the late decision of the Supreme Court.

And how stands to-day the so-called republican party? It has undergone so many transformations since 1860 that we cannot undertake to conjecture in what shape it will next appear. It will suffice for the present that it is all adritt. It is divided into three principal factions—the Lincoln faction, the Chase faction and the Fremont faction, and various little eliques. The Incoln faction is working actively to supersede a national convention; the Chase faction, as will be seen by its first campaign manifesto, published to-day in another column. is engineering to secure and control a convention; while the Fremont faction, of the outand-out German radicals, is organizing for the specific purpose of defeating the nomination or the election of both "Honest Old Abe" and his ambitious Secretary. Of course, from such a state of things in the administration and in the opposition camps, we have the prospect before us of a demoralising, dangerous and revolu tionary scrub race-a misfortune which it becomes the duty of the people to avoid by providing for a smooth, harmonious and satisfac

tory election. But how is this great object to be gained

We answer, by the simple process of an inde pendent movement of the people upon an indeident Presidential ticket. But what ticket can thus be carried triumphantly through? We answer, that the independent ticket of General Grant for President and General Dix for Vice President, and with the understanding that General McClellen is identified with this ticket as our future General-in-Chief, will be a satisfactory combination of popular men. Such a ticket, upon the platform of the speedy and complete suppression of the rebellion, retrenchment and reform, and an amendment of the constitution atterly abolishing slavery, will sweep the field, East and West

Let the independent men of the country who desire a harmonious election and a strong and capable administration for the crisis before us, preceed to put their heads together in behalf of this suggested ticket and platform, and their strength will soon be made manifest

BROLDWAY RAILBOAD. The question of a rail read in Broadway has again been brought before the Logislature at Albany. It has made its annual visit there for the last ten years, and will no doubt continue to make its annual appearance as long as it furnishes a rich placer for the lobby, or until ft is finally settled. For several years it was dressed up by Weed, Sharpe, Sweeny and other railroad patriots, and paraded at the State capital under their nourishing care. They managed on two or three occasions to almost accomplish their design and secure its passage. But as often as it was presented the property bolders on that great thoroughfare and the general sentiment of the city against it defeated the project. Finally Weed and his associates became tired of the contest and left the field, and the scheme was next presented by some of the wirepullers in the radical or Greeley faction, and was more or less used in favor of the election of Greeley to the United States Senate A year ago it was once more disinterred by some of its original supporters or well known lobby men of this city, with Law, the gridiron patriot as an associate. Under the pressure brought to bear it received the sanction of both branches of the Legislature; but the Governor very wisely put his foot upon it, and thus prevented

its final consummation The Harlem Company has taken possession of the project this winter, and, basing its claim upon the action of the Common Council last spring, now asks for the right to lay a railroad in Broadway, and thus despoil that street. Its introduction bas, according to reports. aroused the 'patriots of last year, and rumor has it that they are preparing to move, bag and baggage, to Albany to oppose the Harlem Company, and probably to present a scheme of their own for a Broadway railroad. But behind and above all this the old questions remain unsettled-is a railroad in Broadway needed? Is it a necessity? Will it not increase the difficulty instead of relieving that thoroughfare? We have been unable to see anything to change the position heretofore held by us that it is not required, and that it will be injurious to Broadway and its vast interests to operate a railroad in it. The owners of property on that street we know still entertain the same opinion. If the claim could be established that a railroad in that street is a necessity and would not operate disadvantageously to the business of the streetwhich it cannot—then the project of the Harlem Company might be worthy of consideration, inasmuch as it divides some of the enormous revenue and gives a tax-ridden city some banafit for this valuable franchise, which none of the former schemes proposed to do.

We insist that one street shall be left free from railfoad tracks for carriages and processions to pass through. All the side streets are now monopolized by railroads, either in operation or in course of construction. Take Broadway and there is none left. Will the Legislaplease bear this in mind wh to vote on this measure?

GENERAL FREMONT'S GRIEVANCES - General Fremont has written a tetter to General Schenck, the Chairman of the Military Committee of the House, which may be regarded, we suppose as a very significant document, coming from an independent candidate for the Presidency. It is anything but friendly in its tone towards the administration. Indeed, it is severe rebuke for barsh treatment at their hands, which the General complains of as unjust and offensive first, in retiring him from active service against bis will for the space of sixteen months; next, in reducing him to serve under Gen. Pope, which he pronounces "an unmerited insult;" and finally, in giving an important command, which was expressly arranged for him by the Secretary of War and approved by the President during the last session of Congress, to another officer. General Fremont is grievously offended at these slights, and he takes the opportunity of telling the public so.

THE TRICKSTERS OF THE LEGISLATURE. - Nearly all the corrupt and selfish schemes got up in the Legislature, such as Broadway railroads, charters and transfers of charters, commissions to cut up and destroy the beautiful suburbs of this city, and a bost of other jobs, are instigated by the politicians of Tammany and Mozart. To carry out their plans they are not religiously scrupulous about partisan affinities, provided the spoils be fairly divided; and they make catspaws of the more verdant Solons and Lycurguses from the country districts to consummate their iniquity.

It is right that that the rural members should be warned not to lend a band to the success of measures regarding affairs in the metropolis, about which they know nothing-measures for the most part both mischievous and corrupt. They should remember that the infamy of such transactions attaches to the whole body of the Legislature, while the profit goes into the pockets of the tricksters from this city

BUILDING UP EVIDENCE. - We have received a copy of a circular, issued by the Navy Department to local inspectors of machinery for naval vessels, charging them to be more careful in future in relation to their several duties with the constructors. The whole purpose of this document is to enable Mr. Welles and his subordinates, when charged before the Committee of Investigation with a useless expenditure of the public money, to show that they attempted to do what was right in the premises. Like the solitary prosecution of a defaulting navy contractor the other day, it comes rather late to bolster up the case of the department.

RATS DESERTING AWALIANG HOUSE .- The rebel General Price has received a perpetual furlough, and has gone to Mexico.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN AND THE ADMINISTRA rox.—General McClellan's report has now been in the hands of the public for some days, and has been very extensively read by the more intelligent portion of the people. It has fully established that soldier before the country as the only person who at the outset of the war fully appreciated the vastness of the rebeltion and bad a clear comprehension of the means by which it could be put down; and in this way that report amply justifies the colat with which General McClellan is received wherever he makes his appearance, especially by the soldiers, and gives the lie to all the malign statements made against him by the administration and its supporters. Since the uninst and cruel removal of General McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac not a single movement has been made on this side the Alleghany Mountains that could in any way tend to shorten the war or put down the rebellion. When the administration threw away this single soldier it seems to have thrown away its whole power to injure the enemy in the East Sustained alone by the military advice of the Washington Directory, the President has carried on a contemptible struggle, whose result has been to impoverish the country, but not to injure the enemy. The administration interfered with the peninsular campaign, and, by its withdrawal of sixty thousand men from the number that had been assigned as necessary to carry that campaign to a successful issue, caused its failure. The administration, by its suspension of General Mc-Clellan in August, 1862, caused the successive disasters of Pope's campaign. And the administration, by the removal of General Me-Clellan in the fall of 1862, caused directly the massacre at Fredericksburg, the greater mas sacre at Chancellorsville, the advance of Lee into Pennsylvania, where the country was saved by the stubborn qualities of our soldiers. and Lee's eventual escape across the Potomac, which gave another year of existence to the rebellion. All this the administration has done; but it has not given an effective blow in the East towards the destruction of the confederacy since General McClellan was sacrificed to the clamer of the radicals

THE NAVAL ADVISORY BOARD.-Therproceedings of this irresponsible tribunal, under which so many officers of good standing were degraded without being allowed an opportunity of defending themselves, are about to undergo a thorough overhauling. Under a resolution introduced by Mr. Schenck, the whole of the evidence, if any, taken before the Board is to be laid before the House of Representatives. When we state that this commission sat with closed doors, kept no record of their proceedings, and passed judgment on more than seven hundred officers, without allowing those whose cases they decided adversely to be present or to be heard by counsel, the justice of a revision of their decisions will be apparent. In some instances we know for a fact that the records of the Navy Department are entirely at variance with the judgments of the Board, there not being a single scratch of the pen against the officers overslaughed. On an appeal to him, Mr. Lincoln referred back these cases to the Navy Department, with a recommendation that a fresh investigation should be instituted. The Secretary of the Navy, whilst admitting the hardships, stated that he was powerless to apply a remedy, as the act under which the board was appointed left him no discretion in the matter.

An appeal was then made to Congress, and a bill was introduced providing for the relief of those officers who could make out their claims to redress. It passed both houses unanimously: but when it went to Mr. Lincoln for signature he quietly pocketed it, assigning as a reason that it would in effect be the establishing a board to condemn the proceedings of a previous

In a country like this such a motive for quashing an appeal for redress for alleged in juries is not for a moment to be admitted. Accordingly the friends of the overslaughed officers have taken steps to have the evidence on which the Board has acted produced before Congress, in order that the country may decide how far justice has been consulted in their respective cases.

MORE OF THE PRUITS OF TREASON. -- Another evidence of the extent to which secession has debauched its followers is to be found in the statements recently made by Lieut. M. I Maury in the London press relative to what be alleges to be forgeries by Northern journals. Mr. Maury was beretofore reported to be a gentleman, and consequently a man of honor and truthfulness; yet he stoops to the publica tion, over his own name, of charges which are manifestly false for the purpose of bolstering up the rebel cause. He states that fac similes of Richmond papers in size, type and advertise ments have been got up in the North, and the reading matter filled in of Northern manufacture, and circulated as "Southern utterances" to deceive the world. It is strange that this discovery was never made before. Again he says that the published report of Mr. Mallory, the rebel Secretary of the Navy, is a "take in," a "spurious thing," and that no such document was ever issued by him. Now Lieut. Maury must know very well that this document is genuine, for it appeared in the Richmond papers as part of the official proceedings of the rebel Congress, and its genuineness was never questioned. But his statements only show to what desperate straits the "confederacy" is driven, and how far its representatives have become deprayed.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG .- We publish this morning a map exhibiting the territory embraced in the scene of military operations now being carried on by the allied forces of Germany against the Danes. This map is accompanied by an explanatory article setting forth the geographical position of Schleswig and Holstein, as well as the situation of the points through which the invasion of the duchies was completed, and the location of Missunde and Bustorf, the towns assaulted by the Austrians and Prussians on the 2d and 3d of February. We have also traced the course of the principal givers which bound and run through the duchies. A description of the great Danish bulwark of the Dannewerk is also given, the whole forming a valuable key for the better understanding of the very important military movements which may be reported from Europe from day to day.

The very latest news by the Africa states that the Danes had abandoned the Dannework. This requires, in our opinion, confirmation, as the act would be a virtual submission of the kingdom of Denmark to the demands of the German Diet, backed up by the armies of Prussia and Austria.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Fob. 24, 1864 BE PRESIDENCY—THE MANIFESTO OF THE CHASI

The publication yesterday, by the Constitutional Union tes, signed by Senator Pomeroy as chairman, has created weeks it has been known to a favored few that such an organization existed, but neither its existence nor charoter was suspected by those not in the secret until this The bold and unequivocal position of hostility to Mr. Lincoln, and preference for Mr Chase, as sumed in this circular, have been the subject of much comment. The fact is known that this document has been extensively circulated among prominent republicans men by whom it was originated gives to it unusual portance. It gives evidence that a very large number of the leaders of the republican party strongly endorse the arguments of the linears against the restection of Mr. Lincoln, and that the cadicals intend to concentrate all available force upon Mr. Chase as their caudidate fo

Attention has been called to the manifestation; of singularly accreasing confidence to the government gresented by the regular decrease in the rates at which public frame have been negotiated since the commencement of the war. The last loan negotiated by Mr. Buchanan, by the issue of two year bonds, was negotiated at twelve per cent, all of which debt, principal and interest, has since been paid in coin. The first loan effected by Mr. Chase was readfly taken at seven and three tenths per cent. The next, the The ten-forty bonds to be next issued will bear an interest of only five per cent; and if a subsequent loan should be needed the Secretary of the Treasury intends to offer only four per cent interest on it.

THE REBRUS PREPARING FOR OFFENSIVE MOVEMENTS. A prominent citizen of Virginia, recently arrived here from Richmond, states that the rebels are preparing for offensive movements early in the spring. An effort will Washington by demonstrations along the Blue Sidge, and if possible to force a battle upon the Gainesville and Bull run fields. The authorities at Richmond demand this o General Lee, in order to avert the despondency and disintegration that must ensue throughout the South in case any further retreat upon Richmond-believing au un successful attempt for the capture of Washington preferable to disaster while acting on the defensive.

WORK SUSPENDED ON THE REBEL IRON-CLADS. From information in possession of the Navy Depart-ment it appears that the rebels have almost entirely pleted at Charleston and two are in process of construc tion there. The scarcity of material, however, will de lay their completion several months. There is but on tron-clad in the James river-the Richmond. Two are nearly completed, but their gons have been hopes are entertained by the rebels of making their from clads available at either of these points, and very little attention is given them by the rebel government THE RESEL CAVALRY SUPPERING FOR PARAGE.

Rebel deserters state that Fitzbugh Lee's cavalry ba of the scarcity of forage, and that the rebel cavalry corps is being scattered throughout the country in the rear o Lee's army for the purpose of procuring forage until spring shall afford sufficient grass for the sustenance of

General Meade was in Washington yesterday, consult ing with the President relative to the proposed reorgani. by special train to the headquarters of the army. The trip from Washington to Brandy Station was made in two

THE SCARCITY OF SEAKEN IN THE NAVY AND THE

There are at the present time fourteen navai vessels a ready for sea, with all their stores and officers on board out detained for the want of men

The Congressional delegation from California called upor Secretary Welles a low days since, to see if an additions naval force could not be sent to the Pacific coast, where there is great necessity, for an increase of the force. They were informed that the Wateree was then lying at the Washington Navy Yard, and all ready for sea, and had been for some time under orders for the not leave in consequence. Upon this Mr. Conness intro-duced his joint resolution authorizing the transfer of men object of enabling vessels to be sent to the Pacific The such transfer should not be made from regiments below the ninimum number, which, under the construction of the Secretary of War, virtually pullifies it, and he will not consent that a man shall be transferred. By an amendmen can be transferred, under regulations to be prescribed by the President; and under the pressing necessity which at once proscribe such regulations

The Department have been compelled to retain in ser-

vice for months after their time has expired sailors wh are entitled to and should in justice have received their discharge; but the exigencies of the service have been such that it could not be given them. During all this time the Department have been to receipt of hundreds of applications from seamen who have got into the military service, and who desired to be transferred to the may, but beretefore this could not be done. The depleted ranks of the bins jackets will now probably be appending creased thereby. DEATH OF EX-REPRESENTATIVE BOULIGNY, OF LOUIS

Ex Representative Bouligny, of Louisiana, died here yesterday. He sternly refused to follow the example o his colleagues and the other secession members in withdrawing from the House during the Thirty-sixth Congress, and served the full term for which be was elected.

ARRIVAL OF GOVERNMENT FORAGE. The steamers Portland and Kingston, towing twelve government barges loaded with forage, for the safety of which some apprehensions were entertained, arrived here last night. The Portland cut a new channel through ice six inches in thickness from Maryland Point to the wharf in this city.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR PROM THE UNITED STATES AT-TOBNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE—RESTORATION OF THE PROPERTY OF REPENTANT REBELS, ETC. The following circular has been made public

TOBNEY GNERAL'S OFFICE—RESTORATION OF THE PROPERTY OF REPENTANT REBLIS, ETC.

The following circular has been made public:—

SER—Many persons against whom criminal indictments, or against whose property proceedings under the Configcation laws, are pending in the courts of the United States, growing out of the participation of such persons in the existing rebellion, have in pood faith taken the cath prescribed by the proclamation of the President of the Stn of December, 1863, and have therefore entitled themselves to the full pardon and restoration of all rights of third parties have intervened, which that proclamation offers and secures. The President's pardon of a person guilty of acts of rebellion will of course relieve that person from the penalties incurred by his crime, and where an indictment is pending against him therefor the 'production of the pardon, signed by the President, or of satisfactory evidence that he has compiled with the conditions on which the pardon is offered, if he be not of the class excepted from the benefits of the proclamation, will be a sufficient reason for discontinuing such criminal proceedings and discharging him from custody therein. Nor is it less doubtful that a bona fide acceptance of the terms of the President's proclamation by persons guilty of acts of rebellion, and not of the excepted class, will secure to such person a restoration of all the rights of property, except as to shace and where the rights of property may by reason of those sucts of rebellion have been subject to confiscation under the provisions of the confiscation acts of August 6, 1861, chapter 60, and July 17, 1862, chapter 195. For, without any time thereatter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions, and at such times and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare. It will hardly be questioned, I suppose, that the purpose of this section, insert the processing

with acts of rebelion and not of the excepted class, whether they be by indicement or seizure and their of his property for confiscation, the rights of other parties not having intervened, you will discontinue and put an end to these proceedings whonever the person so charged shall produce evidence as infactory to you that he has in good faith taken the oath and complied with the conditions prescribed by the Pesisent's proclamation or the 8th of December, 1863. Nor is it necessary that the evidence he produces about be a deed of pardon asgned by the President. It would be a deed of pardon asgned by the President to furnish the multitude who are now availing themselves of the benefits of the proclamation, and who are likely to do so be easier. With this fermal evidence of pardon it will be sufficient to justify your action if the party seeking to be relieved from further proceedings shall prove to your full satisfactive that he has in good faith taken the oath and brought himseli within the conditions of pardon and amnesty set follows that the coath has been taken for the mere purpose of setting the pessession of personal good reason to boliave that the oath has been it the mere surprise of sobtaining the peacession of property seased under the Coaliscation act, with remove it from the subsequent reach of the it. The season was a subsequent of the facts and for your being at this office before discontinuing coedings of reatering unds property to the peace the owner. Fugitives made the fifth section of July 13, 1881, chapter 3, are not of the clause re-the President's preclamation for under that act tion whether the property seized is subject to de ends upon the weeklessent of the received tent's proclamation: for under that act the ber the property seized is subject to for

Coroners' Inquests.

the colored man who was stabbed in the back with sharp pointed pocket knife in the hands of John Beck dance house of George Cornelius, No. 154 Church street, early on the morning of the 15th inst., as previously reearly on the morning of the 15th inst., as previously reported in the Herald, died late on Saturday evening, in the New York Hespital. Both the parties were nartially intoxicated at the time of the occurrence. They had been staunch friends for the last seventeen years and lived together in Hompson street. It is believed that the use of the knife on the part of Beckwith was an impulsive act, and his friends assert that he had no intention of taking Johnson's life, or even doing him serious mignry. Beckwith, whe was arrested at the time by officer Williamson, of the Fifth precinct, is still in the Tombs. Coronor Naumann was notified and will hold an inquest over the remains of deceased to-day. The knife used by the prisoner has not been found.

an inquest at 78 West Thirty-third street on the body of Catharine Carey, an Irish woman, thirty-four years of ago, whose death was the result of burns. Deceased was a domestic in the family of Mrs. Julia A. Sutherland, and a few nights ago, while she was nitting by a het stove nursing a baby, her clothes caught fire, and before aid reached her her clothing was nearly consumed; but, strange to say, the child escaped unharmed. The poer woman died in twenty-four hours afterwards. The jurg rendered a verdict of "Death from burns accidentally received."

evening Margaret Keane, who lived at 428 Cherry street, while partially intoxicated ventured too near a heat slove, thereby setting her dress on fire. She was terri-bly burned about her Dead, see and body. The Thir-teenth process police conveyed her to the New York Hospital, where she died soon afterwards. Coroses Wildey beld an inquest on the body, and the jury rea-dered a verdict of "Accidental death." Deceased was thirty-eight years of age and a native of Ireland.

A CHILD FATALLY SCALDED.—An inquest was held at 161 Lowis street by Coroner Wildey, on the body of Catharine Pflug, a child fifteen months old, who died from the effects of scalds received on Thursday last. Deceased was sitting in a high chair at the table, near a tub of het water, and during the absence of Mrs. Pflug fell into the tub, and was there found by the mother on her return. Death ensued on Saturday.

DESTRUCTION OF A TORACCO FACTORY BY FIRE.—The ex-tensive tobacco factory of Mr. Thomas Watson, situated streets, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The flames were first discovered about a quarter past eleven o'clock, and every exertion was made by the Fire Department to suppress them; but in consequence of a large amount of inflammable material which had become ignited, it was impossible to do more than save the noichboring buildings. As near as can be ascertained the fire originated from a grate on the second floor. It is supposed that some live coals tell out, and, setting fire to some dried tobacco leaves which were scattered about the flames communicated to a tier of twenty-five harrels of New England rum, and these soon spread so as to be beyond control. The stock on hand,

York and Brooklyn offices, but not sufficient to cover the losses sustained.

The tob icco manufactory of Buchanan & Co., adjoining, was damaged to the extent of about \$2,000 by water. Chief Engineer Cunningham, of the Brooklyn Fire Department, fell through a trap door, while engaged in giving orders, and was severely injured.

While proceeding to the fire Mr. Elijah Bonnett, residing at No. 226 smith atrook, was run over by Engine No. 7, on the corner of Court and Joralemen aircets. Soils arms were broken and his skuil-fractured. Ho was it a process us condition last evening.

Funcial of Minister Princips.—Yesterday afternoon the commins of Capt. John Sullivan and Lieut. John J. Irwin.

both of the Ninetieth ragiment New York Volum were conveyed from the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, to their respective places of burial. The decease Flatt, to their respective places of berial. The deceased were formerly members of the Thirtsonth regiment mithia, and participated in the first three months campaign in Maryland. On returning home they aided in raising the Ninetieth regiment, and proceeded to Key West, where, contracting fevers, they died. The coffina were of mshogany, encased in boxes, dressed with black cloth and ornamented with silver. Rach bore a silver plate, containing the following inscriptions. That of Captain Sullivan was as follows:—

Captain John Sullivan, Ninetieth regiment New York Vol-Upon Lieutenant frwin's coffin was inscribed the fol-

23 years.

A cross of immortelles was placed on the coffin of the Captain, and a wreath of never fading flowers on that of the Lieutenant. The former was conveyed to the Cemetry of the Holy Cross, in Flatbush, and the latter to Mount Oilvet Cemetery, in Newtown, Queens county.

The escorts consisted of one company of the Thirteenth regiment and one company of the Forty-seventh regiment, both preceded by bands of music.

The flags of the City Hall were displayed at half-mast is noner of the deceased.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

On the 13th of October last the Provoet Marshal of On the 13th of October 125.
Williamsburg, Va., first lieutenant in the First New York
Mounted Rifles, and the son of one of our most respecta-Mounted Rifles, and the son of one of our most respectable citizens, was deliberately and without provocation shot dead whilst in the performance of his duty by one of his guard, Patrick Royle, an unmitigated viliain and the worst fellow in the regiment. For this dreadful crime Boyle was tried by a court martial, and, as there was not a single redeeming feature, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. This sentence was approved by Geo. Butler, and every one expected it would at once be enforced for the sake of ducipline and as a terror to evilder. To the surprise, however, of the regiment, and of every one who knew of the circumstances, President Lincoln, for reasons altogether unaccountable, and, so far as we can judge, for causes unjustifiable, suspended this sentence. Mark the consequences—Boyle, peading the suspension, escaped to the rebels from Fort Magruder, where he was comined, and, there is the best reasons for believing, conveyed to the rebels the intended advance on Richmond, caosing the faiture of that well planned expedition. We wash some one would explain why the President interfered with the military law in this case. Without such explanation the transaction is outrageous, and has been attended with the most lamontable consequences.

Sailing of the North American. PORTLAND, Me , Feb. 21, 1864.
The steamship North American, for Liverpool via Loudouderry, sailed at eight o'clock this morning.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

Baitington Alfred Bliss, Mrs Blies, Bertha Marcus, Resry L Wardell. Arthur Rose, Clara A Rose, Evangelius
Rose, Alice Rose Mary Conney, Thos Rupply, Moses Rose,
dell, Nathan Mrs. Bernard Senguer, Herman Laws Rose.

dell, Mathan and Bernard Resauer, Herman Landt DEPARTURES.

Livenroot—Steamship City of Washington—Mr. Cut and lady, J. F. Townsend and lady Muller, John Oahser, R. T. Sympos, John D. Macistyre, Breeks, R. R. May, G. Webber, N. Ecasymalcker, Dr. Le vre, Edward de Pontalbo, F. Werner Mayer and lady, I. Grandton, Mr. Berta, Born Thos Lynch, Turket, Chrombon, Mr. Herts, Born Thos Lynch Traris and Will Research, 1988.